Business Notices.

The Winter Style for 1854-5 is of the most ele est shape and perfect proportions. It gives to the whole per-son agree are finish hitherto unequaled. The style of Har-to which we alide is to be bad of ESPENSIBILD, Hatter, No. 118 Nassaust.

SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST .- The subscriher, having purchased at an assignment sale an extensive as continent of Hupson Bay Samin. Furs, at a considerable reduction on the crisinal cost, embles him to sfirrd the Ladie a very feeshale leavery, at an extenordinary small exponse. Jens N. Graix No. 518 Broadway, (St. Nicholze Hotel.)

HOMDAY PRESENTS.

mitshie for presents
DERSING-CASIS
The best and largest assortment of English and French Dress
Leg Cases in the city.
RELES

The Cases in the city.

Rightes

Colline's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both plainly and elegantly bound, he great variety.

RICHARD MOSLEY & Co., No. 39 John et.,

Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.

AT WHOLDSALE ONLY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PUR

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st. New Music .- "I will not deem thee faithless Romance, arranged from Auber's beautiful Opera, The Syrer by Thomas Baker. Sung by Stille Nam, at Nilhio's Garder with esthusiastic appliance—baving been 'exptrously encour-three times the same night. 25 cents.

Observe the Communication of the Communication o

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Se Weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS and Bunns, This Day, at 12t O'clock, at the Merchanes' Exchange. For particulars, see his Advertisements, in another column. ALERTH INCOLAY, No. 4 Broad st., Anctioneer.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Knany-Made Cootsino, comprising Overcosts. Susiness Costs. Pantaloom, Veste, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of resintering the new premises at the old stand, No. 231 Broadway, on the lat of February mark, with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

WM. T. JERNINGS, No. 1000 DEONS, in larger assortments and less price than can be found elsowhere in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Planos at great bargains. Planos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Planos. HOBACK WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

KOE AND SIGNANCE RELEVANCE TO A PERCUSAN,
No. 2009 Broadway and No. 54 Headerst, have on hand
20,000 Lace and Mustins Currantes;
bought at suction, at a great saccifice, and will sell the same
for a few days at great burgains; full 20 per cent, less than the
crisinal cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Wisbow Stabits and Gill's
Convices in the city, all of which must be sold obesp.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.-This

receil, and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Aster House.

ORLY TWO DAYS LEFT.—Beautiful BUILDING LOTS and FARMS at Woodbawn L. 1, 500 Building Lots
and 190 Farms will be divided among \$50 subscribers on the 5th
DECRMEN, 1804. \$185 secures 4 Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet,
or a Farm of from 2 to 50 acres. Hundreds are living in unbeathly spartments and paying all their casings for rent, who
may now secure a delightful and healthy homestead near the
city. Apply at once to CHARLES WOOD, No. 268 Broadway,
where gasps and pamphlets can be had graffs.

NEVER.—Should auld acquaintance be forgot!

Should Kave be never brought to mind! No! His Hars are till of the same exertient quality and elegant shape as ever; its Fugs still the heat and most fashionable in market; his impactables. Caves, and other articles in his line, useful and mannental. He should not be forgottent; whit him, and rewer make your acquaintance with him at his Store, No. 533 irradway, under the freecott House, or at No. 128 Fultures.

HEALTH EAN SULVEYER.

HEALTH FOR SICKNESS.—Do not wait for an dtack of sickness, but on the first appearance of the enemy asist nature in her operations to expel him from the body. This HEALTH FOR SICKNESS.—Do not wait for an attack of sickness, but on the first appearance of the enemy asiat nature in her operations to expel him from the body. This is the object always attained by those who use BRANDERTH'S is the object always attained by those who use BRANDERTH'S FILLS. Thousands, who have kept their beds for years, have been restored by the use of this medicine. They are as harmiess as a piece of bread, yet all-powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. By the use of BRANDERTH'S FILLS the blood is gradually purified, and becomes too strong for all impediments to its free course, and thus the body is restored to perfect health and usefulness. The idea of two spirits—the ous good and the other veil—having power over man, is thus given a corporeal application; and what is better, we know how to assist the good principal—the blood—to conquer the bad humors, and thus groduce health and cheerfulness, where before there was nothing but sances and deepair.

Government Stock Bank, Michigan, taken at cents: Merchante Bank, Bridgeton, 90; Wheat Growers, Lewis County, 40; Washtenaw, 40; Eightheav, and Kutck-PYAKE's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 63 Fulton at EVAN'S Glothing Warshouse, No. 66 and 69 Fillions.

EO I'UKCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—Those Who
we in want of Rich and Cheep Dry Goods will do well to exawine our stock of Rich Stilks, Merinos, Delaines, Plaid Me
since and Cashneters; Bumbasines, Shawin, Lineau, Quitz,
Blankets, Sheetings and Shirtings, Ribbons, &c., Our entire
Stock has been purchased at the late sales at a great sacrifice
for cash, and will be sold at great begains (or cash).

E. H. LEADWEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

Gentlemen's Muttlers, Traveling Shawls, Under shirts and Drawers, of all sizes, also, Gloves in large variety Half hose, Ciarais, Shirts, &c., at low prices, whole-rele or to tail.

In a Prancio & Roy, No. 6, Nassaust.

New York Daily Tribung.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
FAUL RIGGS, Goshen-What State?

We have most gratifying intelligence from the Kane Expedition, though it seems almost too good to be true. It is a report, by way of Lake Superior, that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party. They are completely frozen and are unmutilated. We krust there is no mistake about this, and shall await particulars with great anxiety. If true, it is a most glorious triumph for the chivalrous commander of the American Expedition.

A furious north-east storm burst upon us yeslerday. The wind was very violent, bringing rain, bail and enow. At midnight the ground was well covered. The deep cuts on the railroads were filled, so as to delay the trains considerably, though, being Sunday, there were very few to come in. We fear there has been much destruction on the coast.

A most deliberate attempt by a German grocer to murder his business partner, while asleep, is detailed among our local news.

We have eight days later news from California. by the arrival of the Star of the West. Since the sailing of last steamer, a new impulse has been given to business, and trade has been remarkably active. Nothing important is announced from the mires. The official returns for Congress and Clerk of the Supreme Court of California. have been opered and counted in the office of the Secretary of State. The vote for Denver (anti-Broderick) is 37,637, and for Herbert (anti-Broderick) 37,409. They were the regular Democratic nominees. Bowie (Whig) received 35,360, and Benham (Whig) 35,035. The votes for the Broderick Democratic candidates were as follows: Churchman, 10,039; McDougall, 10,001; Mr. Latham, (Dem.) who was not a candidate, received 1,843 votes. Beard, the Whig candidate for Clerk of the Sapreme Court, is elected by a plurality of 295 votes over Leake, the anti-Broderick Democratic nominee-Woodside, the Brederick Democratic candidate, having received 11.721 votes.

THE XXXIIID CONGRESS reassembles to-day at Washington for its Second or short Session, which will terminate about daylight on the 4th of March next, or just ninety days from the date of its commencement. Should Mr. Archison fail to be present in the Senate to-day, the elec-Lion of a new President pro tempore will be necessary, and we trust the choice will fall on Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan. We have stood opposed to Gen. Cass throughout his Senatorial career; but he has been longer in the public ser-

vice than eny other Senator, and longer in the Senate than any one likely to be chosen its President, while his deportment in debate and otherwise has been undormly courteous and dignified He is seen to take leave of public life, in which he (like many abler men) has not attained the object of his ambilion, and it seems eminently due to his character and services that he should bid the Senate adieu from the highest station within it gift. If elected its President he will discharge the duties of that post with survity and impartiality.

No other place in the gift of either House is vaant, or likely to be, and we presume no attempt will be made to displace any of the incumbents.

As to the doings of the Houses at this Session. we cannot perceive that they are anticipated with lively or general interest. Congress might reanimate and electrify the entire Productive Industry of the nation by so revising the Tariff as to restore activity to our paralyzed Manufactures, and give employment to the hundreds of thousands of artisans and laborers lately dismissed from our various factories, foundries, machineshops, &c., &c ; but nobody expects any such action, and nobody is likely to be disappointed. It should repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Nebrasks bill, so as to restore to the Missouri Restriction whatever vitality it possessed prior to the passage of Douglas's bill; for if it was unconstitutional from the start, or had been already in substance abolished, as the Douglasites profess to believe, then there was no necessity, no excuse! for its repeal. It is as idle and absurd to repeal dead or unauthorized statutes as to enact them. Congress will probably repeal or materially amend Alabama Cobb's footish or knavish Graduation act of last session, under which many millions of acres of valuable public lands have been grasped by speculators at the rate of twelve and a half to fifty cents per acre, to be held out of market for as many dollars per acre as they have cost shillings. The passage of that bill was a wanton, wicked surrender of the Public Domain to forestallers and monopolists, as we showed before its third reading in the House. It has robbed the Treasury of at least forty millions of dollars, and in effect placed a belt of monopolized territory, a hundred miles in width, between the frontier settlements and the public lands. Now, we shall probably have the stable-door locked, in form if not in substance, after the steed has been stolen; but the lands already snatched are gone irrecoverably.

We should like to be able to assure our readers that a Homestead bill for the actual settler and not for the speculator would pass before adjournment; that the Crocked Mileage swindle would be stopped, and the enormous prodigality and peculation regularly covered up in the several Appropriation bills would be exposed and defeated. Having no such hope, we shall not encourage it inothers. We presume the expenditure of Fifty to Seventy Millions a year will go on until, the desirable Lands being all absorbed and the capacity of the Country to pay for Imports exhausted, the Revenue will fall to Twenty-five or Thirty Millions a year, and leave the Government high on the shoals of Insolvency. Then we shall have some sort of a new cast, and a season of retrenchment and comparative non-stealing, until some amendment in our Industry and Finances will be experienced, when we shall promptly begin the game of prodigality and corruption, and run the old round overagain. From this vicious circle of periodic inflation and activity, followed by depression, disaster and bankruptcy, there would seem to be no escape for us.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE will probably reach us to-day, and will be issued in an Extra directly on its reception, as also in our succeeding regular editions. In the present momentous posture of International affairs, there is a very general and natural anxiety to hear what the President will say of our critical relations with Spain,-the troubles of Embassador Soulé, whether Spanish or French,-our reported purchase of a foothold in Dominica on the Bay of Samaga -our relations to the mighty belligerents now convulsing Eastern Europe,-the views of the Maritime Powers as to our well known designs on Cuba, -our negotiations with the authorities of the Sandwich Islands for their Annexation to our Union, &c. &c. We have also serious Indian troubles in progress or brewing, and we believe the necessity of buying out or in some way terminating (or at least more strictly defining) the vague pretensions of the British Hadson's Bay Company in our Territories of Oregon and Washington, may also be expected to elicit some suggestions from the President, while Capt, Gibson's quarrel with the Dutch East India authorities is not likely to pass unnoticed. We trust the tone of the President with regard to our Foreign Relations will be conciliatory but firm; but, at all events, the Message at this crisis will be read with the profoundest interest.

FROM KANSAS-THE STRUGGLE.

Gov. Reeder has decided not to order an Election for a Territorial Legislature this season. His main public reasons are: 1. That no census has yet been taken of the inhabitants to serve as a basis of representation; 2. That there is no fit place for holding a Legislative Session. This decision has been taken in high dudgeon by the Missouri slaveholders, who had arranged to throw over voters enough into the Territory to elect a Legislature which would expressly legalize Slavery. They are very fiercely assailing Gov. R. as a land-speculator, monopolist, &c. For a Delegate to Congress, an election was held on the 29th ult., but we have of course no returns. Several candidates at first announced themselves on the side of Slavery, but all the list had withdrawn at the date of our last advices except Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD, who proclaimed himself the squatter's candidate," and was announced to speak at various points through the settled portions of the Territory. Hon. ROBERT P. FLENNIKEN, a Pennsylvanian, who was a Charge d'Affaires under Polk, is the only opposing candidate, and is understood to be opposed to legalizing Slavery.

The Kansas Pioneer, a Douglas organ, published at Klekapoo City, is out very strongly in favor of Whitfield. Here are samples of its leading article: Citizens of Kansas! What do you propose to do on

"Citizens of Kansas! What do you propose to do on that day by your votes for your country, yourselves, and, so far as your influence may extend, for future generations? What is the tone of public sentiment you prefer to go out from this Territory as the prevailing political opinion of the citizens in the election of your Delegate? Are you in favor of Kansas coming into the Union as a Slave State, with protection to your property, by wholesome laws, promptly and efficiently administered?

"Or do you propose to east your influence in favor

efficiently administered?

"Or do you propose to east your influence in favor of Abolitionism and Free-soil, with all its contaminating influences? The issue is joined. The waves of conflicting positical opinions are already rolling and surging throughout the wide domain of the fair Plains.

of Kanaza like the "troubled sea." There is no time to be lost, no votes to be overlocked. Let every man be at his post and do his duty until the day of

"An intelligent and high-rainded citizen of Kausas Ferritory, who has long resided among you, and forded your attenue, traversed your plains and ascended your mountains, and knows the geography of your country, and the wants of the people for appropriations from Congress to build your capitol, your university, and prison, as well as surveying and opening public roads.

If it is your determination to sustain a sound and ntelligent citizen, who is free from the imputation of Free Sciliem and its attendant evils then we would

Free Scalem and its attendant evin then we would must respectfully suggest that you cast your votes for Gen. J. W. Whitfield, 'the squatter's candidate. "In thus suggesting the importance of rallying around the gentleman on the day of election, we do it from a knowledge of the high trust which the Fedit from a knowledge of the high trust which the Fed-eral Government has heratofore confided to his charge, and which duties he has discharged with, promptness and addity. He is a National Democrat-formerly from the State of Tennessee, and is desided-by in favor of those institutions which are peculiar to the South, and which are a portion of those great rights recognized in the Constitution of the United States, and which every true American cherishes as one of the butthrights of his own free and happy country.

The day has at length arrived when the true spirit "The day has at length arrived when the true spirit of liberty, in connection with the institution of servicule of the African race in the Southern States, is more firmly sustained by the South than at the North, where Abolitionism breaks up the organization of good citizens, who would act in good faith toward their Southern brothren of the Union in carrying out and perpetuating the great American principles of Washington and our venerated revolutionary sires.

"We are fully assured the people of the South will not aleep in regard to emigrating to Kanasas and making it a Slave State, for here the majority govern; and it may be remarked that if citizens from the free States have the right to come into our Territory and come out for the highest offices in the gift of the pople, seen after the arrival, and thousands imported.

ple, seen after the arrival, and thousands imported from free States to elect them on the day of election, the citizens of the southern States have the same right to run for office also, on their arrival, and bring with them three-fifths of all other persons. The rule certainly will hold for the South as well as the North,

under the guarantees of the Constitution, and 'the 'Knasse and Nebraska bill.'

"We expect to see a general rally to the 'squatter' on the 29th inst.; and shall remain at our post, ever doing on day, and the same the contract of the contr on the 29th inst.; and shall remain at our post, ever doing our duty, and expect the citizens of the South not to be unmineful of theirs. Let every Pro-Slavery man turn out to the polls, and see that his rights are not infringed upon, and if any are ill or infirm, let them be conveyed thither; one nuited, vigorous effort, and nothing short of w. will result in a glorious triumph, The Pioneer has, also a circumstantial or the state of the state

mittee of Gen. Whitfield's supporters, in which they speak of his opponent as follows:

they speak of his opponent as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, be not deluded by these oily professions of this self-constituted "Committes" of the friends of Mr. Flenniken. It is known that his chief reliance for support is upon the Abolition vote in the Wakarusa settlement, and it is known that those Abolitionists were literally shipped from the New-England States for the avowed purpose of Abolitionists, with the ultimate view of the more effectually assailing the institutions of our neighboring States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

"It is known that Mr. Flenniken received assurances before he became a candidate, from some of the chiefs of this self same Abolition settlement, that they would give him 1,000 votes. This, then, is the capital upon which he starts, and upon which he mainly buses his hopes of success.

"It is known that Mr. Flenniken sections and the starts, and upon which he mainly buses his hopes of success."

hopes of success.

"It is known that Mr. Flenniken's predilections are The known that air. Fernical spreader and accidedly opposed to slave labor, or to the institution of negro Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. This much he openly avowed in a public speech at the Salt Creek cettlement on Toesday, the 14th inst., and ann conneed his determination to cast his vote, when the question came before the people of the Territory for their final decision, in favor of Kansas being a free State.

State.

"It is known that every man of this 'Committee. ith perhaps a solitary exception, whose antecedents e all Ann Slavery, is avowelly opposed to the insti-tion of domestic Slavery in Kansas, and upon him, is believed, Pro-Slavery principles hang very

- In the same paper we find the following: "We call attention to the card, in another column, of D. A. N. Grover, Esq., who will address the 'Squatter,' in Kassas, on the 23d inst., at Stanley's, Upper Crossing of the Stranger; end on the 25th at Kickapoo City. Let there be a general gathering at both those places to carry out the great principles of Democracy, and advance the interests of Southern Institutions."

-We are afraid the superior activity and concert of the slaveholders, aided by their power to draw voters in unlimited numbers from the adjoining counties of Missouri and Arkansas, will carry this election and send Whitfield to Congress If they fail, it will be the vote of the Eastern Emigration that overbears them. This is but a preliminary skirmish, the decisive battle is to be fought in the choice of a Territorial Legislature, and we trust that will be delayed till next June. Its result would seem very doubtful.

Advocates of Freedom and Justice! You have been assured by the journals which uphold the Nebraska bill that there was no danger of Slavery going into Kansas-that it would be shut out by the settlers without a struggle. Were these assurances false or true? Heed the facts as they trauspire and vote your answer!

THE OFFICIAL RESULT.

The canvassing of the votes for the City and County of New-York was completed on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the official declaration was ordered to be published. During the seventeen days through which the labor has been protracted, the President of the Board, (Alderman Elv. Seventeenth Ward,) the Clerk, (Mr. David A. Fowler, Deputy County Clerk.) the County Cterk himself. (Richard B. Connolly,) and three or four of the Aldermen have most fully and satisfactorily performed their duties, and urged forward the work until overruled by adjourning majorities. The agent for the press and reporters generally are under many obligations to Mr. Connolly, Mr. Fowler, and their assistants, for free and early access to sources of information. The canvass has occupied seventeen days, (or sixteen excluding Thanksgiving, there being no session that day.) The following table shows how many days each Alderman has attended-some of them to stay through the session of perhaps two hours. but the greater portion remaining but a few minutes. Sometimes there were but three or four in at once, and seldem as many as half the Board for any length of time:

was and a result of			
NAMES.	DAYS.	NAMES.	DAY
Brown		Wakeman	
Williamson	7	Covert	
Blunt		Kelly	
Baird		Channey	
		Christy	
Henming	**********	CHIEFLY	
HOWATH	······································	F.ly	**********
Woodward		Lend	
W. Tucker		Berrick	
Voorhis	11	C H. Tucker	
Trowbridge	6	Mott	
		Dreke	
No of days' wo	k 247. No.	of days to be paid :	Cor 253
are or maje and	continued from	the second secon	ALC: MILES

The Aldermen say, and we presume justly, that it is absurd to charge that they protract the canvass for the sake of the miserable pittance of \$2 per ression, and add that the fault lies with the Inspectors of Election who make so many errors in filling up the returns, rendering it necessary that they should be sent back for correction. This is a source of much vexation, we know: but when the Agent of the Associated Press, with the aid of the County Clerk, was able to make up on Friday, the third day after the election, complete returns, which on the leading candidate for Mayor were exactly correct, and varied on Goverror only eleven from official (ten of these were added in one district of the Fifteenth Ward,)we say if one man can collect, arrange and declare the result in the City in seventy two hours after the closing of the polls, twenty-two Aldermen, with all the returns collected for them. ought to do the same work in less than sixteen days. We hope, at the next election to see it demonstrated that the canvass can be made and the result proclaimed within one week of the day

f voting, at the very farthest. -For more easy reference, we append the to tals for various officers, as they appear in the of

ficial advertisement: FOR HOVERNOR Maron H. Clark 12,233 F. A Seymout FOR LIEUT - GOVERNOR Henry Fitzhegh.......15 125 H Wheaton..... FOR MAYOR.

Fernando Wood.......29,005 Washington Hunt.......
James W. Backer......18,547 Scattering........ Wilson G. Hunt..... FOR RECORDER. John H. White 23 639 Scattering FOR CITY JUDGE. FOR REGISTER. Egattering.....
 Whole vote.
 .70 823
 George Ireland, Jr.
 9,220

 John J. Doene
 .23,445
 H. D. Johnson
 95

 J. Sherman Brownell
 .12,922
 Scattering
 129

Henry D. Johnson......14 117 FOR COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS.
 Whole Vote.
 50,941
 Joseph E Ebling.
 15,811

 Sylvanus Gedney
 11,370
 M. Gooderson
 79

 Matthias Gooderson
 14,891
 C. W. Schaffer
 39
 Christian W. Schaffer ... 7,947 Scattering George G. Glazier 2,785 FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMS HOUSE. 7,752 Christian Gunther

Third District. Whole Vote...... 301 William Miner.... Guy R. Pelton4,084 Scattering George De Witt Clinton. . 2,5563 068 Sanford L. Macomber. . Thomas R. Whitney 1 996 Abram J. Berry 1,054 .1,46? Scattering. Sirth District. John Wheeler 5,102 McLeod Murphy John McLeod Murphy.. 2,486 Charles H. Marshall.... 2,286 Scattering11,711 William D Kennedy ... 5.60 mas Childs, Jr 6,557 Scattering9,450 Edward B. Fellows 1.473

Abram Wakeman 4,895

James L. Curtis.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. 705 Scattering. and District. Nicholas Quackenboss .. Scattering Third District. Patrick H. Maguire Scattering | Foorth Discrete. | Whole Vote. | 2750 Joseph E. Snodgrass | 73 John D. Dixon | 1123 Joseph Bryck | 3 | Frederick N. Smith | 187 | Scattering | 10 | Thomas E. Smith Fifth District 3292 Samuel T, McKinney.... 901 Whole Vote..... Edwin L. Smith..........1521 Scattering1059 William B. Aitken 1291 Horace V. Sigler...... Scattering ..

Theodore Stuyvesant 1,367 Blank..... Theodore Stuyees..... 795 George H. Richards..... 795 Ninth District 3,914 Joseph P. Morris...... 1,867 Blank..... Robert J. Jimmerson ... Nicholas Seagris: 1,278 Scattering Henry Shaw 674 Eleventh District. Blank..... Scattering...... 16 Herace V. Sigler 614 William G. McLaughlin. 208 Thirteenth District

Wm. J. A. Fuller ... Richard M. Blatchford . l'ifteenth Dietric Whole vote. 4,182 Charles H. Wheelau. 1,327

Aras G. Williams. 2,325 Scattering. 27 John S. Cocks.....

FOR POLICE JUSTICES. Serend District. 6,109 John McGrath...... 1,145 David Kismer 1.854 Seventh District. Michael Connolly 1,954 Scattering Whole Vote 6 991 William J. Roome 1,411 William McConkey 2,659 Scattering William S. Davison..... 2001 William S. Davison..... 2001 FOR CIVIL JUSTICE. Seventh District.
Whole Vote......4,452 John D. Hoyt....

HENRY A. WISE has received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia, after a pirited struggle. We are heartily glad of it. Wise's nomination is a staggering blow to the Old Fogies who have ruled Virginia despotically for a number of years. They opposed him with

Henry W. Genet 1,680 Scattering

bitterness in their journals and the County meetings, and showed that he had been a most inconsistent and eccentric politician -- a Jacksonian and a violent denouncer of Gon. Jackson-a National Bank man and then Auti Bank-s Clay man, a Tyler man, and a Polk mon-but they didn't prove hier au O d Fogy nor a blockhead, so the more they rowed him up the more the People liked him, and the result is his nomination

We do not feel sure of his election. He will have the Whigs and the Know Nothings on his track, and if they should come all together, as is quite possible, they may beat him. We should not wonder if he sees Sam in his travels through Virginin this canvass. No matter-the dynasty of Old Fogyism is broken, whether he is successful or not, and we trust a brighter day dawns for Virginia. Should Mr. Wise be elected, his term will constitute an epoch in the history of the Oid

Both branches of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors will be in session this afternoon. We hear of no new subjects to come before either of the Boards during the month. There is, however, a large amount of unfinished business awaiting action, not with standing the long and tedious session held last month. There are two important matters among these-the New City Hall and the extension of Albany-st. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred the plans for a new City Hall, adepted by the Councilmen, have reported adverse to the same, and submitted plans and specifications entirely different. It is thought that the latter report will be adopted by the Board of Aldermen this month. The Board of Councilmen have before it the report adopted by the Roard of Aldermen last summer, adverse to extending Albany-et, through Trinity Church-yard. A report from the Committee, having the subject now under consideration, is expected.

There were 350 deaths in this City during the last week; 63 men, 77 women, 116 boys, and 94 girls. Of the total number, 46 died of consumption, 9 of bronchitis, 10 of congestion of the brain 14 of diarrhea, 15 of dropsy in the head, 34 of fevers, 39 of inflammatory complaints, 27 of convulsions, 9 of croup, and 16 of marasmus. The nativity table gives 235 natives of the United States, 54 of Ireland, and 41 of Germany. In Brooklyn there were 58 deaths; males, 26; females, 32; adults, 25; children, 33.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE HERMITAGE.

As Military Chieftain and Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the name of ANDREW JACKSON is conspicuously and enduringly recorded upon the pages of American history. As the standardbearer of a dominant party, his popularity was so powerful and resistless that his individual will and pleasure became the prevailing index to political action. He was especially and preeminently the idel of his party, and although imperious, and often repulsive, still there was so much that was generous, noble and patriotis in his impulsive nature, that a brief report of any of his actings and sayings, and a description of his home surroundings, will ever be attractive and interesting to newspaper readers.

General Jackson died on the 8th day of June, 1854, aged seventy-eight. On the 27th day of April, about six weeks previous to his decease, I visited the Hermitage at the invitation of and in company with the late Gen. Robert Armstrong -who, it is well known, was a fellow-soldier with and an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson. He had just returned from the Presidential Inauguration of Mr. Polk, and was the worthy and merited recipient of the lucrative Consulate commission to Liverpool-and this was his first visit to the Hermitage after his return from the Inauguration.

The Hermitage is twelve miles from the City of Nashville-the read leading to it is a smooth. Macadamized turnnike, with many spacious resi dences and highly cultivated plantations upon either side. Eight miles from Nashville is an old two-story log-house, which was the "head-"quarters" of Aaron Burr, while building and launching his flat-boats on Stone River, which empties into the Cumberland just above Nashville. Rumor has sometimes associated the name of Jackson with Burr, in this enterprise; but Gen. Armstrong said that Gen. Jackson not only had no participation therein, but that he was the first to advise Jefferson of Burr's whereabouts and doings; and he further said that Burr had no designs of a treasonable character, nor of exciting civil commotion-his object being the acquisition of what is now Texas. We passed through the Clover Bottoms, around which, whilom, was the celebrated race-course frequented and patronized by Old Hickory, and with which many thrilling incidents and bloody affrays are identified.

The Hermitage plantation originally comprised twenty-one hundred acres of productive lands; it now contains only thirteen hundred-eight hundred acres having been given to Major Donelson, by Gen. Jackson, and on which the Major has erected an elegant residence. The Hermitage mansion stands half a mile from the roadis a spacious, two-story brick building, with large wings, adorned with wooden pillars, and sparsely surrounded with trees and shrubs. The garden contains about two acres, in which is the family vault or tomb, with a dome supported by eight stone columns-a very attractive and ap propriate tomb for General Jackson and his wife. for whom, alone, it was constructed.

We found Gen. Jackson very feeble, unable to leave his bed-room, coughing a great deal, and expectorating with difficulty and pain. He was sitting in his large arm chair, dressed in his old camlet wrapper, cloth bootees, his high shirt-collar with the edge turned down, as usual; his long "silver-gray" hair well combed back; a Bible and hymn-book on the table by his side, and the smoke "gracefully curling" from a long Indian pipe in his hand. As we entered, he greeted us cordially and om-

braced Gen. Armstrong affectionately, and then addressed his friend in these words: "Last Tuesday I came within a moment of choking to death, Sir-I thought I was gone, Sir-upon my henor. Sir-When the Almighty takes me Sir, He will do it suddenly, Sir-I shall go in a mement, Sir-I shall choke to death, Sir. He inquired most affectionately after his "friends

'Blair and Rives," expressed an anxious solicitude that their paper should be the organ of the new Administration, and, added, with impulsive carnestness: "Polk will rue the day he dispenses "with their editorial services, Sir; and the Dem-"ocratic party will lose its energetic unity, Sir, without their political esgacity and direction" -a prediction that was seen afterward fully vari-

Office seekers that become impatient for a participation in the official provender, and Gen. Jackson was daily amoved by importunities for aid and assistance; and he eaid: "I am vered and bothered every day, by every body, about office. They can's wait, Sir; they are too impatient. Sir. I tell them to keep quiet till the Senate adjourns, and then Polk will begin."

Of Mr. Van Buren, he said: "I have great confidence in his Democracy, Sir-he is a good "Democrat. Sir-but when he wrote that Asti-"Texas letter, I savised him, confidentially, to prepare for a defeat. He was not up to the spirit of the times, Sir-still I have faith in bis

Commodore Eiliott had presented him with a

Democracy."

sarcophagus, that his mortal remains might be deposited therein. The Commodore's letter was upon the table and read. He expressed himself complimented by the effer, and said the letter must be kindly answered; and then drawing himself up in his chair, he expressed himself, withan impulsive energy, as follows: "But, Sir, to "think that I. ANDREW JACKSON, who have always been a Democrat, would permit my body, Sir, to be buried in a thing made for Kings and Emperors, is preposterous, Sir-preposterous, "Sir. It would be setting a pretty example to the Democratic Party, Sir-I mean the laborting masses, Sir. for it is among this class, Sir, that all the honesty and virtue are to be foundthere may be a few exceptions. Sir, but very few. What an example, Sir. for ANDREW "JACKSON to be buried thus! No Sir, I will have no pomp or show, but will be buried, decently, in my garden, where I have prepared a place by the side of my revered wife, and these would be her wishes could she now express

Politically, if not personally, Gen. Jackson disliked Balie Peyton, as is well known. Mr. Peyton was the United States District-Attorney at New Orleans, and had prosecuted, as a defaulter, one of the Jackson office-holders. Gen. Armstrong read the copy of an official letter, directing Peyton to discontinue the suit. Whereupon the Old Hero remarked, with significant gasto, Yes, discontinue, and Jimmy Polk will dis-contin-ue Balie too, and that right speedily, Sir."

In all the domestic relations, as husband, guardian and master, Gen. Jackson was emineatly affectionate and faithful, kind and forgiving. He also made public profession of an abiding faith in the saving influences of the Christian Religion, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His own triumphant success in life, however, had been so identified with what he called Damocracy, that he regarded and complained of the Clergy as Aristocrats. Clergymen had called upon him to administer religious consolation, and to reconcile and prepare him to die, and he complained that they "do not come to pray with me, but for me, Sir; as though I was afraid and not prepared to die, and did not know that I am at the very gates of death; their intentions are good, but they are Aristocrats, Sir." Speaking of political revolutions and changes,

and particularly that of 1840, he said-"There is a Providence in all these things, Sir-the Almighty permitted the people to become crazy and run wild in 1840, Sir, and elect good old · Harrison; then the Almighty took him to Himself. Sir, that Tyler might save the country by his vetoes, Sir-Yes, Sir, those vetoes saved the country, Sir, and Harrison was removed by Providence to that end. Sir. There was a Prov-'idence in all this."

He expressed the highest confidence in and admiration of Daniel Webster. He said, "Webster is not the mere party politician, but he is the greatest of American statesmen. Sir-he is for the Union, now and forever, Sir, and has always been, under all circumstances, for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country."

He talked much and affectionately about Col. Benton, and insisted that he was injured, mentally, by the bursting of the cannon on the Princeton, on the 28th of February, 1844. He said. "Benton, is not the THOMAS H. BENTON he used "to be-that concussion on the frigate Princeton injured his mind, Sir-he never would have taken the stand he did, Sir, about Texas, had he been in his right mind, Sir. The Texans regarded him as their armor-bearer-he had been their champion for years. Sir; and then to oppose their admission under the Tyler treaty. showed him out of his right mind, Sir. Benton is a good Democrat, Sir-he only opposed Texas because his mind was deranged, Sir-but his bill, which was added to the joint-resolutions, was the thing, Sir-it was well considered, Sirit made the Admission a sure thing, Sir-for in case Texas did not accept, then Polk could negotiate, Sir, and a majority of Congress could approve, Sir, without any two-thirds indorsement of a Senate. Yes, Sir, Benton in that, was himself again. Ah, Sir, he is a good Democrat.

Such is a faithful report of a few of the sayings of Gen. Jackson, a few weeks only previous to his departure to

That undiscovered country, from whose bourn No traveler returns."

And those sayings are only reported that best illustrate his characteristic individualism-studiously omitting whatever might be personally or politically offensive to any one.

In the Hall of the Hermitage mansion was a fine painting, representing the Revolution in the City of Mexico-the American Minister, Poinsett, standing upon a balcony, out-holding the American flag-being the same picture presented to and refused by Congress. There were also in the Hall, the busts of Woodbury and Livingston.

In the drawing-room, over a side-door, was a lithographic likeness of Amos Kendall-at the head of the room, was a portrait of Martin Van Buren, and around, the portraits of Gen. Jackson and his wife, and his associate officers in the wars. On one mirror-table were the Resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature, about refunding "that "fine," handsomely engrossed and framed; and on another table, a pair of pistols given by Gen. Washington to Gen. Lafayette, and by the latter to Gen. Jackson-also the long dueling-pistols of the "Old Hero." On a center-table, was a small wooden pitcher, with silver bands and lid, made of the Elm Tree under which Penn made his famous Indian Treaty-also a Silver Cup, presented by "Martin Van Buren, the Godfather to 'Andrew Jackson, Junior"-the son of an adopted son, Under the table was a British bayonet, found on the Battle-ground at New-Orleans, in 1844, around which the roots of a tree

had grown. The furniture was substantial and comfortable,